

Callocardia convexa Say. A number of shells collected on Wingersheek beach.

Petricola pholadiformis (Lam.). Several specimens dug from a sandy-mud bar.

Tellina tenera Say. A number dredged from soft, clay bottom of the inlet.

Macoma balthica (L.). Widely distributed and common in mud and sand beaches and bars.

Ensis directus Conrad. Widely distributed and common in mud and sand and occasionally dredged from channel.

Siliqua costata (Say). Many collected in sand bar of inlet.

Mya arenaria L. Widely distributed, and except for 1934, abundant in all mud and sand sediments. Sometimes found in low marshes. Seed collected on mussel beds and dredged from river bottom and Ipswich Bay.

Saxicava arctica (L.). Common in holdfasts of *Laminaria* spp. and often among blue mussels along low water line. Dredged from inlet and all bays, especially in holdfasts.

Cyrtodaria siliqua (Spengler). One shell dredged from Sandy Bay.

Teredo navalis L. One colony found in drift wood along shore of inlet.

Xylophaga sp. Several specimens in water-logged stem dredged from inlet.

Cochlodesma leanum (Conrad). Several shells collected at Wingersheek beach by Mrs. Frances Beardslee.

Lyonsia hyalina (Conrad). Two specimens collected along low water line, one attached to group of mussels, one in sandy-mud; several dredged from inlet.

IV. CEPHALOPODA

Loligo pealei Lesueur. Observed in shallow water of inlet. Some found stranded on marshes following spring tides.

MESODON APPRESSUS (SAY) IN MARION COUNTY, INDIANA

By GLENN R. WEBB

On October 26, 1941, a colony of *Mesodon appressus* (Say) was found in southwestern Center Township, Marion County, Indiana

along the east bank of White River (West fork) in the region of the Harding Street Bridge.¹ Aside from a scattering of specimens eastwards of the bridge-head, the colony is as yet confined to the southwest corner of Harding Street and the River on and about weed-covered, man-made gravel hills. Specimens are least plentiful on the more nearly level areas adjacent to the hills. Another group of hills, less than 500 feet distant, are as yet uncolonized by *appressus* although other species occur there. The present extent of the colony is about that of a moderate sized city lot.

A rough estimate of the relative abundance of *appressus* and of the larger species associated with it was determined in the course of 2-3 hours of collecting in the most favorable part of the colonized area—the extreme NW hill—after heavy rains. On this occasion every living snail encountered (exclusive of the minute species) was collected. Expressing the abundance of each species as a percentage of the 469 snails obtained, their relative abundances are as follows: *Anguispira alternata* (Say) 62.26%, *Mesodon appressus* (Say) 29.63%, *Mesodon elevatus* (Say) 4.05%, *Succinea avara* Say 2.77%, and *Mesodon clausus* (Say) 1.27%.

So far as I know, the closest point at which *appressus* occurs indigenously is about 54 miles distant.² It would thus seem that the Marion County colony has resulted from a chance introduction of specimens. Spring collecting (1942) reveals the colony to have survived the winter unharmed. The subsequent history of the colony should prove interesting.

Specimens have been deposited in the collections of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. In making the identification, the genitalia of about a dozen specimens were examined.

NEW FLORIDAN MARINE MOLLUSKS

By JEANNE S. SCHWENGEL

LAMELLARIA LEUCOSPHEERA, new species. NAUTILUS 56, Pl. 3, figs. 8.

Shell naticoid, thin, transparent, with a slight milky cloudi-

¹ Loc. H + 4 -.

² 1929. Cahn, A. R. and Kemp, J. T., "The Terrestrial Mollusca of Turkey Run State Park, Indiana." Naut. 43(2) pp. 66-68.